THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes.

Edited by SYLVIA PANKHURST.

No. 46. SATURDAY, JANUARY 30TH, 1915. PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

All donations in money or kind should be addressed to the Financial Secretary of the E.L.F.S. :—

Miss N. L. Smyth,
400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

THIS WEEK'S MEETINGS.

Saturday, Jan. 30th, 3 p.m.—Poster Parade starting from Old Kent Road, Baths.
Sunday, Jan. 31st, at 3 p.m.—Hyde Park (Marble Arch)—Mrs. Drake, Miss M. Wright.
8 p.m.—Bow Women's Hall—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Schlette, Mr. E. Duval.
Monday, Feb. 1st, 3 p.m.—Bow, Women's Hall.—Mrs. Walker.
8 p.m.—"Peacock," Freemason's Road—Mrs. Bouvier.
8 p.m.—E. India Dock Gates—Mr. Mewett
8 p.m.—Lesbia Rd—Mrs. Walker.
Tuesday, Feb. 2nd, 8 p.m.—Limehouse, Burdett Rd.—Mrs. Walker.
8 p.m.—Poplar Woman's Hall-Miss Barry.
8 p.m.—53 St. Leonard Street—Mrs. Scurr.
Wednesday, Feb. 3rd, 8 p.m.—Chrisp St.—Miss Feek.
Thursday, Feb. 4th, 3 p.m. — Deacon's Vestry—Mrs. Walker.
8 p.m.—Bow Obelisk.
8 p.m.—124 Barking Rd—Mr. Kennedy.
8 p.m. — Women's Hall, Bow Choir Practice.
8 p.m.—**West Hampstead Town Hall—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck** (in the Chair) **and others.**
Friday, Feb. 5th, 3 p.m.—Poplar Women's Hall.—Miss Thomson.
8 p.m.—Canning Town—Beckton Rd.—Miss Franklin.
8 p.m.—Poplar, Piggott St.—Mrs. Drake.
8 p.m.—**Old Kent Road Baths—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Miss Evelyn Sharp, Mrs. Walker.**
Sunday, Feb. 7th, 3 p.m.—
8 p.m.—Women's Hall—Mrs. Walshe and others.

MEETING

The WOMEN'S HALL,

400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

(No. 8 Bus from Liverpool Street)

Sunday, Jan. 31st, at 8 p.m.

Speeches by

Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST,
Mrs. SCHLETTE,
Mr. E. DUVAL.

Songs by

Miss POTTER and Miss SCOBIE.
Miss DARLING-JACOBS,
Violinist.

MEETING

IN

THE BATHS, Old Kent Rd., S.E.

On Friday, February 5th,

At 8 p.m.

Speakers:

Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST,
Miss EVELYN SHARP,
Mrs. WALKER.

ADMISSION FREE.

Reserved Seat, Tickets 6d. and 1s. each, may be obtained at 30 Radnor Street, Peckham; 42 Keston Road, East Dulwich; and at 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

Collection in aid of Distress in South and East London.

On Monday, February 1st, a meeting is to be held in the Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, for the formation of a Society for Soldiers' and Sailors' wives and families, in order to protect the interests of all wives, mothers and other relatives of soldiers and sailors, and to secure for them adequate separation allowances and pensions, to act on their behalf in all cases of neglect and delay, and generally to obtain an improvement in their conditions.

Soldiers' and Sailors' wives and mothers are cordially invited to attend. The Meeting is at 8 p.m.

OUR COST PRICE RESTAURANTS

400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.
20 Railway Street, Poplar.
53 St. Leonard's Street, Bromley.
Two-course meals 2d. (children 1d.)
Soup 1d. a pint with a piece of bread.

Will you send us a gift of provisions to reduce our bills, which are growing rapidly with the rising prices?

OUR FACTORY.

Price lists for our toys, garments and shoes may be had on application.

Help us to produce skilled work at a living wage.

AT THE CANNING TOWN PARTY. With acknowledgments to the *Daily Mirror*.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

We urgently need subscriptions to help us to pay the heavy milk bill for our centres in Bow, Bromley, Poplar and Canning Town; also gifts of:

EGGS.

For invalids and babies who are too ill to digest milk, and are given the white of egg beaten up in water.

ARROWROOT, BARLEY & RICE, BORACIC POWDER, BORACIC LINT, VASELINE, ZINC OINTMENT, COD LIVER OIL AND MALT, GLAXO AND VIROL.

We lend necessitous mothers outfits for their babies, for the first months.

FOR BABY.

Four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests and a cot blanket.

FOR MOTHER.

Two nightgowns, a woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets and one pair pillowcases.

Doctor attendances and baby weighing—400 Old Ford Rd., Bow, Mondays 2.30 p.m.; 20 Railway St., Poplar, Mondays 3 p.m.; 53 St. Leonard's St., Thursdays 2.30 p.m.; 14 Butcher's Rd., Canning Town,

Mothers may have the leaflets on baby-feeding by applying at any of the centres.

DEARER MILK.

It appears that there is likely to be a rise in the price of milk in the near future. If this happens it will be still more incumbent upon the Government to make provision for babies whose mothers cannot afford to give them pure fresh cows milk. It is a national disgrace that so important a provision should be left to private enterprise.

Suffragist Demonstration to the Home Office.

IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

The Trafalgar Square Meeting on Sunday, January 24th, was a tremendous success. As our readers know, its object was to demand Votes for Women in the coming Session of Parliament, the abolition of regulations and punishments for women which do not apply to men, whether issued by the War Office, the Army Council, or the Home Office, and that adequate separation allowances and pensions shall be granted to the soldiers' wives and families, as a right, without any vestige of police supervision.

In spite of the cold, and the damp remains of the heavy snowfall, which seemed to be threatening a return, a great and warmly enthusiastic crowd assembled, and the resolutions were passed with acclamation. A large proportion of the men were in khaki, who cheered the various points, (many of which applied to them and theirs,) at least as vigorously as other people. The demonstration was a fine answer to those who imagine that the public have grown apathetic on women's questions since the War.

THE DEPUTATION.

Next day, Monday, January 24th, a deputation from the East London Federation of the Suffragettes, the Women's Freedom League, the United Suffragists, and the Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage, was received at the War Office by Mr. Cubitt, the assistant Secretary.

Mrs. DESPARD.

The deputation was introduced by Mrs. Despard who spoke of the enthusiastic demonstration the previous day. She asserted, from her wide experience amongst the families of soldiers and sailors, that they were very anxious that their people at home should be well looked after during their absence, and that the delays in granting allowances, the smallness of the allowances, and the proposals for police supervision were injurious to recruiting. The privations which women suffered were moreover injurious to the coming generation and she quoted the Mayor of Stepney, who had said that out of 200 Stepney recruits all but fifteen had been rejected by the doctor. She said that large numbers of soldiers' wives whom she had known as children, had come to ask her help in getting allowances, and that in many cases they were reduced to such a point of starvation that she was obliged to give them food before she was even able to speak to them. She said where the men who had enlisted had been out of work they had been obliged to leave their wives literally penniless, and then had followed weeks of delay in paying out the allowances. The women were behaving with great fortitude and prudence. They were doing remarkably well by their children, both in feeding them and clothing them on their small allowances. Mrs. Despard urged that if there must be restrictive legislation, women should not be particularised.

Mrs. ARNCLIFFE SENNETT.

Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett began by presenting the following resolution passed by the Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage, and signed on behalf of the Federation by some of its members, who are elected representatives in Scotland.

"The Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage consider that by placing the soldier's and sailor's wife under the surveillance of the Police Authorities (*i.e.*, the Criminal Department), the Government of the country has stigmatised the Nation through its Womanhood.

"They call upon the authorities responsible for the gross abuse of the liberty of the subject to rescind the Order concerning Public Houses, which they look upon as an insult to men as well as women, and to deal with all cases of drunkenness upon their individual merits.

"The Northern men resent the imputation that because certain women, like certain men, indulge too much in drink, the Nation's womanhood shall remain under this wholesale insult; and, furthermore, they deplore the habit indulged in by the Government, of perpetually forcing the disenfranchised portion of the community under the ban of the Criminal Department of Great Britain."

M. ARNCLIFFE-SENNETT, *President N.M.F.*
GERALD W. CRAWFORD, *Councillor.*
ALEX SCOTT, do.
WM. ARCHBOLD, do.
JOHN A. YOUNG, L.D.S., J.P., do.
ALEXR. BARRIE, do.
WILLIAM GRAHAM, do.
W. BRUCE LINDSAY, *Member of Edinburgh Corporation.*
JOHN MURRAY, do.
T. G. FISHER, do.
ALEX STEVENSON, J.P., do.
W. CUTHBERTSON, J.P., *Past Moderator Edinburgh High Constables.*

Mrs. Sennett also presented the following resolutions passed by great meetings of electors in the St. Rollox Division on Jan. 11; the Bridgeton Division on Jan. 13; and by a great demonstration in Edinburgh on Jan. 24.

1.—"That this meeting of electors and others in the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow calls upon the Government to grant one pound (£1) per week to dependents—irrespective of children—of those who are serving their country, as the present allowance is quite inadequate."

2.—"That the meeting calls upon the Government to abolish police supervision of the wives of soldiers or sailors."

3.—"The meeting desires to draw attention to the fact that in some towns the Military Authorities prevent women using the streets after certain hours. It considers that such action is an unjust interference with the liberty of the subject."

4.—"The meeting views with alarm the apparent attempt to revive the Contagious Diseases Act in Cardiff. It considers that the Civil Authorities should retain control of the public streets instead of permitting the interference of the military."

R. FERGUSON, *Chairman.*
J. ILLINGWORTH, *Hon. Org.*

(*Continued on page* 187, *col.* 1.)

WOMEN! JOIN THE

East London Federation of the Suffragettes —

WE NEED YOU!

I wish to become a member of the EAST LONDON FEDERATION OF THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Name.....

Address.....

I enclose 1½d. to cover membership and postage.

I enclose 4s. 4d. for a year's WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT.

Name.....

Address.....

A MEETING

IN

West Hampstead Town Hall,

BROADHURST GARDENS

(Close to W. Hampstead and West End Lane Stations).

On Thursday, February 4th, at 8 p.m.

DOORS OPEN AT 7.30.

Speakers.

H. W. NEVINSON, Esq.: Life and the War.

Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST: War and the Women's Movement.

Mrs. PENN GASKELL: The Enemy in our Midst.

Miss EVELYN SHARP: Atrocities of War and Peace.

Mrs. CAVENDISH BENTINCK.

TICKETS: 2/6, 1/-, and 6d., from Mrs. Penn Gaskell, 310 High-rd., Kilburn, Miss Batson, 178 Finchley-rd., N.W. & E.L.F.S., 400 Old Ford-rd., Bow, E.

The proceeds will be devoted to work for the poor in the East End and in N.-W. London.

The Woman's Dreadnought.

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes,

321 ROMAN ROAD, BOW, E.

Telephone EAST 422.

Agents:—INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP, 11 Adam St. Strand, W.C.; LONDON & SUBURBAN PUBLISHING Co., St. Bride's Churchyard, E.C.; Messrs. HORACE MARSHALL & Co., Temple Avenue, E.C.

Can be obtained at the Bookstalls of Messrs. W. H. SMITH and SONS, and Messrs. WILLING.

Annual Subscription: Post free, 4s. 4d.

No. 46.—Saturday, Jan. 30th, 1915.

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service.

DEMANDS FOR THE SESSION.

Dear Friends,—Parliament meets after its long recess on Tuesday, February 2nd, and we must demand that it shall take action on a number of important matters.

For 50 years we have been told that the Government was unable to give Women the Vote, because our Governments are Party Governments, and whilst neither of the two big political parties have seen fit to place Votes for Women upon its programme, Party questions have absorbed all the time.

But now politicians boast that Party questions are laid aside. The present is, therefore, a fitting time for granting Votes to Women. Every Party is appealing to women to aid in the National crisis; every Party is asking women to help in averting the hardships occasioned by War. Let them do justice then, and admit women to citizenship. We have to share the sorrow and the hardships. We insist that we shall be given the power that men have in solving the problems that we and our country have to meet.

The Select Committee on Military and Naval Pensions, on which women have no representation, although the interests of women and children will be chiefly affected by its findings, will probably report in a short time. Whatever the decision of the Select Committee may be, Parliament is ultimately responsible for fixing the scale of pensions. We demand that Parliament shall insist that separation allowances and pensions shall be not less than £1 a week for an adult, and 5s. for a child. In Australia, where women vote, the pensions are £52 a year for an adult, and £13 a year for a child.

We must insist that the infamous circulars for police regulation of soldiers' wives and mothers shall be absolutely withdrawn, and allowances secured to them as a right.

Rising prices are bringing anxiety, even misery, into millions of our homes. We demand that the Government shall intervene to bring the prices down to normal, and shall not allow them to rise again. In order to do this the Government must control the food supply. The Government must fix both freight prices and profits, and the prices to be charged, and the profits to be allowed to wholesale and retail dealers in food and other necessaries. Should the price of commodities imported from other countries rise so as to make it impossible to sell them at the prices and profits which the Government shall fix, the Government must pay the difference, and the people of the Nation must pay the bill collectively through National taxation, in order that all may "sink or swim together." Such taxation would probably be rendered unnecessary by appeals by the British Government to the Governments of our overseas Dominions, and to friendly America, where the great and growing woman's movement would come readily to our aid. Appeals on behalf of the people's food by a Government, which is controlling the supply and limiting the profits in the interests of all, must carry infinitely greater weight than those made by a Government which, whilst asking for generous forbearance by those abroad, is allowing unscrupulous profit-mongers at home to turn the National crisis to account.

The high prices have reduced the value of the meagre Military and Naval separation allowances. They have reduced also the still more meagre scales of relief of the Prince of Wales's fund and the Poor Law Guardians. How are the women working for a maximum wage of 10s. a week in the Queen's workrooms to manage on present prices? People may try to brush these matters aside as unimportant, but their effect upon our National life is absolutely vital. We must again demand that a minimum wage of 5d. an hour, or £1 a week shall be paid to all women employed on work subsidised by public funds or by Government contractors.

We must demand that no regulations and punishments shall be enforced against women that do not apply also to men. We must see to it that the vague powers that have been granted under the Defence of the Realm Act shall be carefully inquired into, and that neither the Army Council nor any Government department shall be allowed unjustly to restrict our popular liberties. No good can ever be done by the growing tendency towards treating the Nation as though it were peopled, especially as to its women, with ignorant and naughty children.

The Board of Education has been appealed to to allow children of eleven years to be employed in agricultural districts. It has weakly shelved its responsibility, and now we learn that in Worcester, West Sussex, and Wiltshire, the local authorities are allowing little boys of eleven years to be taken away from school to work in the fields. In Somerset and Oxfordshire similar applications are being made. The central body of the Chamber of Agriculture has passed a resolution asking that freedom to employ children of school age should apply to both boys and girls over eleven.

Surely we must insist that men and women and not little children shall do the nation's work. Child labour is cheap, but there are many unemployed women, and if the Government will arrange to carry them freely on the railways to the districts where they are needed, they will gladly undertake the work.

But above all and beyond all we women must strive to win the Vote. Every effort we make to secure improved conditions for ourselves and our sisters, and for the Nation as a whole, is heavily handicapped, because we lack this most essential weapon.

On Tuesday, February 2nd, when Parliament meets, we are arranging for a Deputation of Working Women to go to the Lobby of the House of Commons to interview Members of Parliament, and urge upon them the need for taking prompt and drastic action upon these important matters:—

Votes for Women.

Military and Naval Separation Allowances and Pensions.

Abolition of Police Supervision for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families.

Regulation of prices and profits for freightage and commodities.

Grant of a minimum wage of £1 a week to women employed by Government contractors and work subsidised by public funds.

Work for unemployed adults not for children of school age.

Send in your name and join us at the House of Commons on Tuesday, February 2nd.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

NO WOMEN NEED APPLY!

The Government has just formed a Committee to consider the food supply. But, as in the case of the pensions to soldiers' wives and families, this is purely a Cabinet Committee. Women, who have to feed the Nation's families are again left out. It is not wished that the voice of the working women, who have to act as Chancellors of the Exchequer for homes maintained on meagre wages, shall be heard, for no doubt their demands would be too drastic to be pleasant!

RESOLUTIONS adopted by the Joint Food Supply Committee, of which Miss Margaretta Hicks is Hon. Sec., and on which the following societies are represented:—

National Women's Council.
Women's Industrial Council.
East London Federation of Suffragettes.
London Kitchen Gardens.
Women's Fabian Group.
National Aid Corps.
National Food Reform Association.
National Food Fund.
Printers', Warehousemen and Cutters' Trade Union (Women's Branch).
Tailoresses' Trade Union.
Girls' Club Dinners.

Societies that are co-operating:—

National Milk Hostels.
Some Women's Co-operative Guilds
Some Representatives of Children's Care Committees.

1.—That steps be taken by the Government to regulate food and fuel prices so that the cost to the consumer may not be illegitimately increased, and that the benefit of any corresponding fall may be secured to the consumer.

2.—That the Government take into immediate consideration the desirability of regulating profits in consultation with representatives of all the interests concerned, including the consumer, the worker, and the dealer.

3.—That transport rates should not be raised, as the risks have already been insured against by the Government.

4.—That shortage of supply should not be accepted as a valid reason for raising prices.

5.—That in view of the widespread poverty and suffering resulting from the War the British Government should make an appeal to the overseas Dominions, and to the neutral countries, to ensure that no undue profit is made by their traders during the European War.

A New Jersey woman, when told by the nationalisation authorities that she was a German because she had married a German, said: "Why that's the most ridiculous thing I ever heard of. It makes me feel like an orphan." Many an English woman who has married a foreigner and now finds herself treated as an "alien enemy" is feeling that to-day.

MURDERING SOLDIER'S CHILDREN.

At an inquest on the death of the newly-born child of Private J. W. Stansfield of the Rochdale Battalion of the 6th Lancashire Fusiliers, the jury returned a verdict of "death from premature birth," but a verdict of murder against the Paymaster General would have well been justified. The following report is taken from the *Manchester Guardian*.

The child's grandmother said that its mother had not had enough food. She had two other young children, and when her husband joined the colours she had to go out to work. She only received 15s. from the Government, which in the opinion of the witness, was not enough. She had to pay 2s. 4d. weekly for rent, 2s. 6d. coal, 2s. 6d. for her furniture (on the hire system), and 2s. for milk, insurance, etc.

The Coroner: Did she get nothing from the Relief Fund or the Prince of Wales's Fund?

The Witness: She got nothing except one allowance of 5s. She went before the Relief Committee and told them how she was situated, but they told her they thought she had enough to go on with.

The midwife said the mother complained that she had not had enough food. She thought that was the cause of the premature birth.

It must always be remembered that for every child who is fortunate enough to die, a dozen will grow up heavily handicapped in life, both morally and physically, by disease and nervous ailments. It is not too late to save the nation now, if everyone will unite to force the Government to pay less attention to the 'moral' welfare of women, and more to their physical needs.

A NEW SUFFRAGE PAPER.

The first number of the *Catholic Suffragist* was published on January 15th. The opening article is by Mrs. Meynell, who rightly says that the production in war time, of a new paper, should remind us that though thousands are suffering acutely, splendidly and conspicuously, millions are suffering chronically, unconspicuously, and with little hope, evils against which the whole Suffrage movement has set its face.

She urges that all christian women should take part in the Suffrage movement.

"For their aim, their pain, their compassion, their hope are for things material and temporal, but also for things spiritual and eternal."

A most interesting article is contributed by the Editor, Miss Alberti, which deals with Admiralty records of prisoners a hundred years ago.

An excellent record of the work of the C.W.S.S. is shown.

The Catholic Suffragist, published monthly, will contain articles by prominent Catholic authors and journalists. We wish our new contemporary the success its courage deserves.

THE WOMAN MAYOR OF SOISSONS

Mme. Marcherez an old lady of sixty-three, by her bold adoption of the office of Mayor, saved the town of Soissons from sack and burning by the German invaders. During twelve days she governed the town, organised a system of requisitions for the German army, and compelled the German governor to accept a reasonable tribute and respect the needs of the civil population.

"In spite of the German demands she secured milk for the starving infants and continued to supervise the Red Cross work. When the English drove the Germans out of Soissons Mme. Marcherez continued as mayor. Three times her house has been hit by the German shells. One shell fell during lunch, demolishing a small wing of the house. Mme. Marcherez laid down her napkin and went to see what had happened. 'There is not much damage done,' was all she said, and then calmly went back and finished her lunch."

Wanted at once! £500 for the 'Woman's Dreadnought,' to increase its sphere of work and influence.

Please send a subscription to start the fund.

(Continued from front page.)

Mrs. Arncliffe-Sennett pointed out that whilst the soldier is clothed at the Government expense his billeting allowance is 3s. 4d. a day, and he is given 1s. a day to spend on himself. His wages are, therefore, £1 10s. 4d. From this a married soldier is made to allot 3s. 6d. to his wife, which reduces his pay to £1 6s. 10d., and raises hers to 12s. 6d. Mrs. Arncliffe-Sennett protested against the unequal value placed by the Government on the married woman, and demanded that the woman's pay should be raised to £1 a week, and 5s. for each child. She made this demand on behalf of taxpayers, who furnish the Treasury for the benefit of woman as well as of man.

"In spite of Mr. Asquith's promise to preserve the abolition of the C.D. Acts, "in the letter and in the spirit," he had, as usual, broken his pledge." Referring to the Cardiff Order, she said:—

"It takes two to consummate the act, and we hold it to be brutally inequitable to punish the woman and absolve the man. Decent men do not consort with women whom bad men have degraded and call "Prostitutes," and indecent men have no right to be protected from the consequences of their own vice at the expense of their unhappy comrades."

She urged that the cries of women for enfranchisement might not be so loud as they were six months ago, but that they were growing deeper and deeper, and demanded a Government measure for Votes for Women, which is long overdue.

Mrs. HUNTER.

Mrs. Hunter of Preston, a soldier's wife then said that soldiers' wives resent very bitterly the attempts which have been made by the Army Council and the Home Office to interfere with soldier's wives disposal of their husband's money. As a result of the Orders that have been issued, allegations of misconduct had been made broadcast against soldiers' wives.

The Mayor of Preston had said in the Council chamber:—

Another question was that of the misconduct of the women left behind by the soldiers. One did not like to have to admit it, still it was a fact that these women, left without the protection of their husbands, and with more means than they sometimes had, were now indulging in evil practices. The Chief Constable had issued a notice drawing attention to the fact that allowances may be stopped by reason of misconduct. He himself had been seen by representatives of the British Women's Temperance Association and others who would like to take some steps to provide counter-attractions in this case also. The women were at a loose end; they were excited, they wanted to go and talk about things, and they got into the public-houses.

Other members of the committee had cast similar aspersions upon the soldiers' wives; yet, when the matter had been inquired into, all the allegations had been obliged to be withdrawn. Mr. Parr, director of the Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Children, had testified, after careful investigation, that the Society could not prove one real case in which a soldier's wife had been guilty of cruelty to her children, or had taken to drink since her husband's absence. Mr. Bond, the secretary of the S.P.C.C., reported that since the War there had been no cases of drunkenness amongst Preston soldiers' wives. The chief of the Lancaster Constabulary reported a decrease in drunkenness, highway offences, local and town police offences and vagrancy.

The Chief Constable of Preston reported a great decrease in drunkenness since the War. As a result of the outcry against the Orders issued against soldiers' wives by the Army Council and the Home Office, it had been stated that their purpose was to protect the women. "But," said Mrs. Hunter, "soldiers' wives do not want benevolent patronage or interference—they want to be treated like other women."

Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, said:—

I speak on behalf of the East London Federation of the Suffragettes.

Representatives of our organisation have already, on a previous occasion, laid before you our views on the question of special orders affecting women only, and not men, whether these be issued by the War Office, the Army Council, the Home Office, or other Government departments, or by military commanders of particular districts.

I will, therefore, merely reiterate the fact that we are strongly opposed to the introduction of any orders applying to women and not to men, whether these be to regulate vice, the drink traffic, or any other matter.

Our view is, further, that the military authorities should control the military, leaving the civil population to be dealt with by the civil law wherever possible.

Should circumstances of very grave urgency make it necessary for the Military Authorities to issue instructions or orders to the civil population, these orders should be made to apply to men and women alike.

We are of opinion that justice, morality and sobriety can only be assured by men and women being treated with absolute equality in these matters.

I cannot refrain from calling your attention to "The Manual of Elementary Military Hygiene," published in 1912, and now being issued by the War Office for the use of the troops. This manual deals with various forms of diseases, and pages 16 and 17 are given to the subject of venereal diseases. On page 16 the various forms of venereal disease are first dealt with in such a way as to aid in their identification. Then follow these words:—

> "The only true safeguard against venereal disease is abstention from promiscuous intercourse with women; but, having regard to the method of transmission, thorough washing after connection may lessen the chances of infection. It is important that the soldier should realise the gravity of venereal disease and the necessity for early and proper treatment."

I wish to submit to the War Office and to the Military Authorities generally that this is not a fit and proper manner of dealing with this serious question, especially in view of the fact that the majority of those for whose guidance this manual is designed are young men, and that many of them are mere boys. One poor woman's son, of whom I know, has joined Lord Kitchener's Army at 16 years of age, having pretended that he was 18.

I wish to submit to you, sir, that the statement sent out to the troops in that paragraph is lacking in moral appeal and that it also fails to give the grave warning of the consequences of vicious habits which the facts warrant. It is not calculated to have the strong deterrent influence upon the young soldier that is necessary in the interests, both of his own health and the general standard of Army morality, as well as in the interests of the coming generation and of the women of this country.

It does not represent the views, I am sure, of the majority of soidiers' mothers—or, I think, of soldiers' fathers.

In matters which the Army Authorities consider important to Army discipline, the rules which they lay down are more strict and rigid than those imposed in any private home or place of employment, or public institution. Therefore, we know that the War Office is able to deal with this matter effectively, from within, if it sees fit to do so.

When we saw you before, we explained that, in our view, this problem calls for drastic treatment in two ways:—On the one hand the Military Authorities must place a more efficient control and a higher moral influence over its troops; and on the other hand the Government must find work at a living wage for the women who are unemployed and must prohibit the sweating of those in work. In our view the question is lagely an economic one.

Now I wish to deal with the question of pensions, separation allowances, and special supervision of the wives mothers and dependent relatives of soldiers and sailors. We are not satisfied that the orders in regard to this matter, that were issued by the Army Council with accompanying circulars from the Home Office, are entirely and absolutely withdrawn.

We are not satisfied that it is officially recognised that the women are entitled to receive these allowances, as a right, in return for services rendered by the men fighting at the front and in recompense for their suffering and loss.

We cannot accept for one moment the view that either separation allowances or pensions should be withdrawn for any failure of the recipient to live up to accepted standards. We consider that the pension should become the property of the recipients and should be as safely and absolutely assured to them as though they had themselves invested a sum of money in Consuls.

If the women concerned fail to comply with the laws which are enforced in the case of other members of the community, they must be punished according to the ordinary law and not otherwise. They must not be subject to the punishment of losing their allowances in addition to other punishment. They must have the protection that is open to other members of the community, of being tried by ordinary legal process for any offences which they may commit.

The soldiers' wives are an average body of women, drawn from every section of the community, the police are an average body of men, whose judgment tends to be unfavourably biassed by being placed perpetually in contact with crime and the more sordid side or life.

It is impolitic in the highest degree to give any large body of men special jurisdiction over any large body of women, and this is peculiarly so in the case of the police.

It is a national disgrace that such a suggestion should have been put forward for dealing with a body of women who should be regarded with special sympathy and consideration at this time,

With regard to the amount of both pensions and allowances, my Federation instructs me to say that we regard these as meanly inadequate. We demand that pensions and separation allowances shall be not less than £1 a week for an adult and 5s. for each child—practically what is being done for those who take part in the War by the Australian Government. It is noticeable that women have the franchise in Australia.

With regard to allowances to mothers, fathers and other dependent relatives of unmarried soldiers. We protest that the Government has flagrantly broken its promise. The War Office promised to make up the amount which the soldier had paid in time of peace if this did not exceed 12s. 6d., provided the soldier made an allowance from his pay of roughly one third. This is not being done in the majority of cases. I could supply you with cases in which the mothers get nothing beyond the 3s. 6d., and others in which they get 6d. and so on. We regard the way in which the soldiers' mothers have been dealt with as a most flagrant breach of faith. We urge that the soldiers' dependent mothers should be paid £1 a week.

My Federation also instructs me to say that the increase in the price of bread, meat, fuel and other necessaries has greatly reduced the value of the already meagre allowances. We demand that there shall he an upward sliding scale for separation allowances and pensions, in order that as the price of commodities rises, the value of the payments shall rise also. As the cost of living in the great towns is admitted by the Board of Trade to have risen by 19 per cent., we demand that the pensions and allowances shall at once be increased by 19 per cent. also.

We demand that in order to protect the interests of women, to remedy the injustices from which they suffer, and to enable them to give more adequate help to the Nation in meeting the hardships of war, a measure for the enfranchisement of women shall be passed in the coming Session of Parliament.

Miss NINA BOYLE.

Miss Nina Boyle, speaking on behalf of the Women's Freedom League, then said that the members of her League wished to express their sense of the disadvantage under which women are placed through not having the Vote. Since the War various Orders had been issued which were grossly offensive to respectable women, and had led to a most unfortunate conflict with the police, who in many cases had been extremely averse to enforcing them.

The Orders in regard to the withdrawal of the separation allowances of soldiers' wives was illegal, for the only ground on which a Government pension could be withdrawn was that of having received a sentence of imprisonment without the option of a fine.

Miss Boyle said that she had taken legal advice on this matter, and that many legal gentlemen were anxious to have the opportunity of acting as counsel in a prosecution for the illegal withdrawal of a pension.

In dealing with the Orders issued by General Penton, Colonel East, and other military commanders under the Defence of the Realm Act, Miss Boyle referred to the banquet given to the officers of the American ship "Jason." For this banquet General Penton had wished to withdraw the Order, which he had issued, prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to women after 6 p.m., but the Chief Constable had said that as the Order had been issued to him he would not agree to waive it in particular cases. He had announced that detectives would be present at the banquet to see that no intoxicating drinks were allowed to the ladies at the table. "In Cardiff," said Miss Boyle, "a respectable café had been raided; the names and addresses of all the women there had been taken, and they had been ordered to appear before the court next day. Only the entreaties of the café proprietor, who urged that his business would be ruined, had prevailed to prevent this, and 'the case,' which was no case, had been dropped.

"The Cardiff Order issued to certain women, ordering them to remain within doors after 7 p.m. and before 8 a.m., had been withdrawn, but the Order was still placarded upon the walls of Grantham."

Mrs. CAVENDISH-BENTINCK.

Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck, who spoke on behalf of the United Suffragists, said that women could not accept the view that a section of women should be set aside for moral destruction for the convenience of men. She did not believe that the decent men in the Army could agree to this. The women of England would stubbornly resist the reintroduction of the C.D. Acts in any form.

Mr. CUBITT'S reply.

Mr. Cubitt replied, amiably expressing sympathy, and promising to pass on the suggestions made to him to the proper quarters. He expressed himself as anxious to know whether the various Military Orders resulted in any material disadvantage to the women concerned. He questioned Miss Boyle on various points raised by her, and assured Miss S. Pankhurst that he had paid special attention to her demand: "That Separation Allowances should be increased in accordance with rising prices," and promised to pass this on to the Finance Department. Miss S. Pankhurst engaged him in a discussion on the question of a fair rate of pay to the women engaged on Army contracts. Mrs. Arncliffe-Sennett, as a large employer of women's labour, urged that the Government should set a standard that would enable private employers to pay better wages to women.

Again, Mr. Cubitt expressed his abounding sympathy, but it was clear that he was but a buffer between the deputation and those in power.

Will every reader try to interest someone else in the work of the E. L. F. S.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

BOW.

Organiser: Miss Manicom, 321 Roman Rd.

The brightest spot in Bow on Sunday evenings is the Women's Hall. Come yourself and bring your friends. You will be doing other people a good turn by introducing them to our Sunday evening meeting at 8 o'clock. Coffee and cakes may be had after the meeting at popular prices.

Members should on no account miss a member's meeting, as the work for the week is arranged then. Come along for your share!

Good open-air meetings held during the week. Will members please watch list of meetings on front page, and support at least one open-air meeting a week, as this part of our propaganda brings us into touch with the unconverted, and is very important.

Many thanks to sellers and collectors in Trafalgar Square on Sunday; also sellers at Bow Baths on Sunday evening. If you have any time to spare, please give in your names, as there is so much to be done. We want more names of collectors for February 6th and 7th, and more *Dreadnought* sellers.

There is still time to join our Savings Bank. Many members are proving it to be an advantage, so will you!

Dreadnoughts sold week ending Jan. 23rd.

Bow 308.

Miss Gallop ...	94
Miss Burgess ...	56
Mrs. Payne ...	53

Distributed—Mrs. Connell and Mrs. Moore, 250; Mrs. Savoy, 250; Mrs. Carlisle, 200; Mrs. Harmsworth, 50; Mrs. Pascoe, 100; Mrs. Lake, 100. Mrs. Knudson, 175.

POPLAR.

The Women's Hall, 20 Railway St.
Organiser: Mrs. Drake.

Our Tuesday evening was made more interesting by the Financial Secretary, Miss Smyth, joining us. We all hope she will give us the pleasure again soon.

Branch Representatives elected to go on General Committee—Mrs. Cressall and Miss Rutter. Club Committee also elected, consisting of Miss A. Hicks, Mrs. Cressall, Mrs. Organ, Miss Watts and Mrs. Giles. Decided, club to open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, from 7—10 in the evening. Opening day, Friday, Jan. 29th. Our Savings Club contributions are to be paid in 7.30 Monday evenings, when the Secretaries Miss Watts and Mrs. Burgess will be at 20 Railway Street, to receive money.

Our thanks to the Rev. Cyril Isberwood for an interesting speech Tuesday evening. Wednesday evening, good meeting Chrisp Street, five papers sold. Our restaurant is getting a great deal busier and people are appreciating it more and more as the food gets dearer. *We* shall have to raise prices if we do not get more subscriptions. You must all realise that it takes a great deal of money to keep *this* going as well as the babies' milk. So don't forget 6th and 7th February Milk collection days, and come along and help us to collect for it all.

The Poplar Choir will be having practice in Railway Street as soon as arrangements have been completed for hiring a piano. Who will contribute towards the cost? We want more names for paperselling!

Dreadnoughts sold, two weeks ending Jan. 23rd—254.

Mrs. Schlette 100 two weeks.
Mrs. Bird 67 do.

Distributors—Mrs. Burgess 200, Mrs. Schlette and Mrs. Bird.

SOUTH WEST HAM.

Centre for Tidal Basin and Custom House—14 Butchers' Road.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Daisy Parsons, 94 Ravenscroft Road.

Mrs. Bouvier spoke to an enthusiastic audience on Monday, and on Thursday, acting on Miss Holmes advice, the meeting turned itself into a working audience for the party. All members thanked for the splendid help they have rendered and which made the party a success. All stewards and helpers are asked to watch the *Dreadnought* for the Canning Town Social which will be held shortly and to give in their names to help again. Two new members are welcomed this week. There was no Beckton Road meeting on Friday on account of the inclement weather. More canvassers and distributors needed.

137 *Dreadnoughts* sold week ending Jan. 23

OTHER SOCIETIES.

NORTH LONDON M.P.U.

Hon. Sec.: Mr. H. G. Everett.
19 St. Thomas Road, Finsbury Park.

All members please note that we have at present no official address, and keep back correspondence till we announce our new address. Members thanked for rallying in Square, Sunday. Meeting Sunday next in Finsbury Park at 3 p.m. Speaker: Mr. Clifford Rowe. No members' meeting, until further notice. We hope to hold a big public meeting in North London shortly.

R. S. P. U.

Hon. Sec.—J. W. Bonarius, 89 Wyke Road.

Our next Social will be held on Saturday, Feb. 13th, at Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Rd., Bow, E. Tickets from J. W. Bonarius, 87 Wyke Rd., Bow, E.

DO YOU WANT TO LEARN FRENCH?

A Belgian gentlemen has kindly offered to take a French class for us. E.L.F.S. members and friends who would care to join the class should write to the Editor.

ROBBERS OF THE HIGH SEAS.

Everyone—except the shipping firms—is agreed that, to reduce the price of bread, freight charges must come down. The freight charges on American wheat have risen from 15s. to 55s. per ton (266 per cent. rise) that on Argentine wheat from 12s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. (a rise of 400 per cent.) Shipowners have been very anxious to explain away their enormous profits, and refer to 'War Risks' and the increase in wages and stores. Eighty per cent. of the War Risk was, as a matter of fact, taken over by the Government at the outbreak of War and a maximum insurance rate of £5 5s. per cent. was fixed with a minimum of £1 1s. per cent. On the last day of the old year this minimum was reached and the following extracts from various articles in the *Times Annual Financial Review*, published last Saturday, sufficiently indicate into whose pockets the starvation prices for bread is going. There is no shortage of wheat.

"Argentina is even now beginning to ship new wheat, and the harvest is one of the best on record . . . Australia has little or no wheat to ship, and but for this the Argentine surplus would give us lower prices and soon. As it is, Argentina's increased exports will probably fully cover the Australian deficiency and carry us easily into May, when India will be prepared to take up the matter of supply."

The same article says that at the outbreak of War—

"The British Government in the course of the next few days promulgated a War Risks measure which satisfied the trade, and has worked very well."

Turning to an article on Marine Insurance we find—

"The comparatively low level of War insurance rates at present, does not suggest an exceptionally large margin for profit from this class of business. On the other hand, British shipping is extraordinarily prosperous at the present, and there is no question that the owners can afford to pay the rather firmer premiums that are now being quoted."

The article on shipping is headed, significantly, "From Depression to Prosperity." It reads—

"At the end of the year prices hitherto unapproached were being paid. As compared with the 12s. 6d. which was quoted for the voyage from Argentina at the end of July, 50s. was being paid. In normal times, 25s. was considered by owners a very good rate, and during the height of the boom in 1912 the highest rate touched was 37s. 6d."

Since this article was written freight charges have risen still higher.

Amongst the "Reasons for the Rise" given is the following—

"Thirdly, the German mercantile marine is no longer able to participate in the carrying trade of the world. Large numbers are detained in German ports, in the United States, in the Tagus, and various neutral countries, and 445 German vessels, representing 1,004,826 tons have been captured, seized or detained."

Thus the shipping firms have made the sailor's wife pay, in bread, for the very services which her husband rendered to his country in capturing German vessels, and keeping the seas clear for British commerce!

The shipping interests are also largely responsible for the rise in coal. An article on the coal trade says—

"Shipowners have been in complete control of the situation. They have been able to demand practically what rates they wished."

The price of coal, at the pit's mouth, has fallen since the War, owing to the loss of foreign markets, but the freight charges by sea from Durham to London have been raised from 3s. to 13s. 6d. a ton. The South Metropolitan Gas Company has circularised its customers to inform them that unless freight charges are reduced, they will raise the price of gas by 8d. or 9d. per cubic 1000! Think what this will mean to poor families! The gas company suggests that consumers should press their Members of Parliament to agitate for prompt action on the part of the Government with regard to shipping rates. It is a suggestion that we can echo most heartily, but we wish that the agitation of women had the strength of the Vote behind it.

GERMANY'S EXAMPLE.

From February 1, all stocks of corn and flour in Germany will be seized and held by the Federal Council. All business transactions in flour are forbidden.

This is the official announcement made by wireless telegram from Berlin.

Owners of corn are bound to report their stocks, whereupon confiscation at fixed prices will follow. For the regulation of consumption a Government distributing office will be set up, and distribution will take place to the towns and villages in proportion to the number of their inhabitants.

More than this; the municipalities are called upon to procure and to store up provisions of cured meats.

SCHOOL MEALS.

The rise in prices is making it daily more difficult for working women to feed their children. There is ample legislative provision for the feeding of school children by the Educational Authorities, but the law is being administered in too many cases by Committees who do their best to discourage application for school meals, and to give those who do apply the feeling that they are the recipients of a begrudged charity. This is the time for the Board of Education to issue a strong circular to the Care Committees enjoining them to throw open the meals to every child, without regard to the circumstances of their parents (which are in all cases straitened by the increased cost of living) and if the circular is ignored, to change the personnel of the Committees.

The idea that school meals are charity must be exploded. The meals are supplied by the State, and who, in this case, is the State if not the people who pay the rates and taxes? Everyone who pays rent pays taxes, directly or indirectly. Everyone who who buys tea or beer or tobacco pays taxes. Everyone who works contributes to the taxable wealth of the State. It is not the business therefore of a voluntary Committee of ladies and gentlemen to stigmatise as charity that which the workers themselvers pay for; it is their business to administer the law. When will the Board of Education see that they do it?

Saffron Walden,

Dear Miss Pankhurst,

The military have taken the day schools for billeting purposes here, and in consequence hundreds of children have been running the streets for two months already, and look like continuing to be school-less for an indefinite period, since there are no buildings available into which troops can be shifted, and no secular buildings available for schools. I imagine that the same sort of thing prevails to a greater or less extent over the Eastern Counties. And no one seems much troubled! My own feeling is that the *churches* ought to be taken by the educational authorities, and that if the first move depends on the attitude of the church, something ought to be done to wake the church up. The churches are big, convenient of access and unoccupied during school hours, and from a merely moral standpoint the church ought to step in and offer itself for the good work which she boasts she was the first to start. I have, a couple of days ago, written privately to the Bishop of Chelmsford, whom I know very well, on the subject, but whatever he may do, public attention ought to be drawn to the matter. It strikes me that Suffrage Societies are the organisations to take the matter up if anything practical is to result. If the thing is widespread, a deputation to the Government and perhaps one to the Archbishop of Canterbury, if it seems that the situation demands that the churches should be used, would no doubt effect an alteration. Could you get this done? The Suffrage movement could very soon find out the facts over a large area and make the necessary fuss.

Yours sincerely,

Charles Jenkinson.

[We should be glad to hear from our readers on this subject—Editor].

A Verbatim Report of the Speech in Trafalgar Square of Mrs. Hunter, the Preston Soldiers' Wife, will be published next week.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

General Fund.

Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Webbe 10.0.0, Miss Lavinia Dock 10 dols, Anon per A. O. Beamish 2.0.0, Collection Brotherhood Church Hoxton 16.0 Mrs. Bevan (2s. 6d. weekly) 10.0, Tom Norris, Esq. (monthly) 5.0, Miss K. Sharp 5.0, Miss E. Birnstingl 4.0, Mrs. Parsons collected 2.6, Poplar collection 1.0, Miss King (monthly) 0.6, Miss Coleman (monthly) 0.6, Per Mrs. Payne (Bow members' monthly subscriptions 9.3.

For Milk and General Distress:—Per Miss Sewell, 'City Children's Fund' 5.0.0, Mrs. Bessie Lancaster 3.5.0, Mrs. Wolfe 1.14.0, Miss H. M. Bayne 1.1.0, Mrs. Oldham 1.1.0, Mrs. Binnie (10.0 monthly) 1.0.0, Miss Hebbes 17.0, Mrs., Miss J. & the Masters Jones 10.0, Miss Ruth Hancock 10.0, Miss Yeoman (weekly) 10.0, Anon 10.0, Anon—Hornsey (weekly) 10.0, Robert Woodifield, Esq. 6.0. Miss Margaret Cameron 10.0. J. C. Whitchurch Cardiff 6.0, Rev. Cyril Isherwood 2.6, Mrs. Patterson 5.0, Mr. Russell 5.0, Mrs. Lucy Taylor (fortnightly) 5.0, Mrs. Richmond (weekly) 5.0, A Woman Worker—Stockport 5.0, Per A. G. Chandler, Esq. 3.0, Miss M. Hoy 5.0, Miss Kitty Isherwood 5.0, Mrs. Le Brecht 2.6, Nurse Celia 2.6, Mrs. Lomax 2.0, H. Douglas Dickenson, Esq. 2.0, Miss I Jones (weekly) 2.0, Per Miss Howard—Conscience money 2.0, E. Willmore, Esq. 2.0, Mrs. Powles (weekly) 1.0, Miss E. V. Bullock 1.0, Poplar—in gratitude for milk on getting work 1.0, Ditto 0.6. Collected—Mrs. Crabb 3.6½, Outside Green's—Mrs. Bird 9.5, Mrs. Drake 8.3½.

For Canning Town Party—Per Miss Gantz 1.0, Mrs. Oliver 1.0.

Clothes, Toys, Etc.—Miss C. Sidney Woolf, Mrs. Rodd, Miss Fox, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Ernest Bromfield, Mrs. Hancock and Family, Mrs. A. Lindsay Stewart, Mrs. Sadd Brown, Mrs. Boase, Miss James, Miss Bullock; Mrs. Howatson, Mrs. Harold Ingall, Miss K. Isherwood. Toys, Cakes, etc., for Canning Town Party—Two Friends, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Pullen, Mrs. Sidswell, Miss Phillips, Miss G. Martin, Miss Burden, Miss Gantz, Mr. Stephens, Master Stephens.

Groceries—Miss Fleming.

Eggs—Miss Durham.

We wish to tender our best thanks to all the kind friends who helped to make our children's parties such a success by stewarding, making and giving cakes, oranges, toys, and garments. The members of the B.D.W.S.U. sent us several large bales of children's garments through Miss Newcombe, which were much appreciated.

MORE MILK.

The heavy cost of keeping up our Milk for Mothers and Babies, our Restaurants and all our other relief work, is causing us great anxiety. We are therefore arranging for two EAST LONDON RELIEF DAYS in the East End, on the first Saturday and first Sunday in February, i.e. February the 6th and 7th.

The following members and friends have already volunteered to help at hours and pitches given below. Other friends please promise to collect at other times and places.

BOW DISTRICT.

Saturday—Miss Manicom, Captain.

Miss Hayday and Miss Leary, Bow Road (District Railway) 4 p.m. to 11 p.m. Miss Gallop, Miss Rose Cohen and Mrs. W. Lansbury, corner of Grove Road and Roman Road, 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. Mrs. Clay and Mrs. Simmonds, Hackney Station, 3 p.m. Mrs. Savoy, Mrs. Pascoe, Miss Ryan, Miss Mackay.

Sunday—Miss Manicom, Captain.

Miss Hayday and Miss Leary, outside the People's Palace, 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. Mrs. Clark, Bow Road Station, 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. Miss Marks, Miss Watts, Mrs. Farrall and Miss Burgess, 3 to 5 p.m., and 7 to 9 p.m. Miss Coleman and Miss King, outside St. Ethelburgh's Church. Mrs. Crabb, Bow Baths. Miss Smyth, Miss Mackay.

POPLAR DISTRICT.

Saturday—Mrs. Drake, Captain.

Miss K. Lagsding and Miss D. Morley, outside Green's factory, 1 p.m. Miss White and Mrs. Allen, outside Sailor's Rest, East India Dock Road. Miss Adams, Millwall, 1 p.m.

Sunday—Mrs. Bird, Captain.

Miss K. Lagsding and Miss D. Morley, East India Dock Gates, morning. Miss C. Lagsding and Miss C. Dent, outside the Picture Palace opposite Blackwall Tunnel, 6 p.m. Mr. Drake and Mr. Waller, Mrs. Donovan.

WEST HAM.

Saturday—Mrs. Parsons, Captain.

Two friends, Woodgrange Road, Forest Gate, 6 p.m. to 11 p.m. Miss Penn and Miss Greenleaf, Stratford Empire, 6 p.m. Miss Brown and Miss Tighe, Boleyn Picture Palace, 6 p.m. Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Thompson Mrs. Backmayer, Mrs. Murray.

Sunday—Mrs. Parsons, Captain.

Miss Penn and Miss Greenleaf door to door collection. Two friends, St. Andrew's Church, morning; St. Cedd's, afternoon. Miss Leggett, Beckton Road, corner 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Mrs. Drake. Mrs. Mears, Mrs. Murray, Mr. Schnacke, 3—5 and 6—7 outside the Hippodrome. Mrs. Backmayer, Mrs. Debrell evening.

On Sunday, January 17th, at Pontycrmmer, South Wales, the Garw miners held two meetings, the first of which numbered 1,000, and the second 1,500 people, at which Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was invited to lecture on War and the Woman's Movement. A collection of £3 os. 5½d. was made for the E.L.F.S. relief work.

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